YPSILANTI DAILY PRESS

Vol. VIII, No. 301 — YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1912. — PRICE 2 CENTS

FAST STEAMERS FROM HALIFAX

Canadian and English Capital to Back New Line.

WOULD SHORTEN OCEAN TRIP

Expected that Much American Travel Would Be Diverted to Canadian Channels—Vessels Convertible in Time of War.

Montreal, Canada, Feb. 21.—Establishment of a fast line of steamships of the most modern type to operate between Canada and Great Britain is the object of negotiations now being carried on between the Canadian government and certain English and Canadian transportation companies operating Atlantic steamship service.

Briefly stated, the plan is to construct and operate six ships of a speed of twenty-four knots per hour between Halifax and some English port, probably Liverpool. English capital is heavily interested in the project, upon which an expenditure of $30,000,000 is proposed, but the company will also be backed by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern railways and the Allan Line.

It is planned to so construct the vessels that they will be convertible in time of war to defend themselves, but the extent to which this will be done is not yet certain. The transatlantic trip, it is calculated, will be made in four and a half days. This will be a material shortening of the time and it is believed that much of the traffic of the New England states and also the American west and middle west will go through Canadian channels, attracted by the shorter ocean voyage.

DIEGLE MUST SERVE TERM

Ohio Supreme Court Confirms Sentence of Briber.

Columbus, O., Feb. 21.—Rodney J. Diegle, former sergeant at arms of the Ohio state senate, must serve three years in the penitentiary for complicity in legislative bribery. The state supreme court confirmed the decision of the lower courts, which convicted Diegle of aiding in the alleged bribery of State Senator L. R. Andrews.

This decision means that several of the members of the general assembly under indictment will have to stand trial.

State Law Aids Widow.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 21.—The widow of William Tanner will receive $3,000 awarded by the state commission under the workmen's compensation act through the death of her husband, who was killed while in the employ of the Milwaukee Gas Light company last month. Settlement was effected without expense.

BLIZZARDS ARE COMING

Storms Moving Rapidly toward Atlantic Coast.

Blinding Snow Blocks Street Cars in St. Louis and Stalls Railroad Trains in Oklahoma.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.—Blizzards from the southwest and northwest are moving rapidly toward the Atlantic coast.

Street cars were blockaded in St. Louis by a blinding snow, which continues falling. Snow has fallen in Colorado, and the Rocky mountain region, and sleet and snow are reported in the Texas Panhandle and Oklahoma and southern Kansas. Bad weather with snow and cold prevailed all over southern Missouri.

The worst blinding snow storm in five years is raging in the southwest. In southern Oklahoma the snow is driven by a strong wind and is piling the cuts on the railroad full of wet snow. Cattle will suffer much on the plains.

Trains Stalled by Blizzard.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 21.—Trains were stalled in northwest Texas by one of the heaviest snowstorms in years. Drifts six feet deep were reported in the Panhandle. At Amarillo, Tex., street cars stopped. Dalhart schools were closed.

BIDS FOR A STEAM POWER ROAD ROLLER AND A SCARIFIER.

The City of Ypsilanti asks for bids on one 10-ton Steam Power Traction Road Roller, and a Scarifier suitable for its street work. All delivered F. O. B. cars at Ypsilanti and tested there. Bids to be in the hands of the City Clerk not later than March 2, 1912.

Right to reject any, and all, bids reserved. FRANK JOSLYN,
221* City Clerk.

CLAIMS TO HAVE HEARD THREAT OF PANIC FROM WALL STREET

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

CONGRESSMAN LINDBERGH OF MINNESOTA SAYS THAT HE WAS WARNED BY REPRESENTATIVE THAT TROUBLE WOULD FOLLOW INQUIRY.

Washington, Feb. 21. — Discussion of the proposed "money trust" investigation will be taken up in the house Saturday. This was decided at a meeting of the rules committee, which considered the Pujo resolution.

Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota declared after the committee meeting that he had been approached by a representative of Wall street, who warned him that a record breaking panic would be brought on if the inquiry was pressed. He declared indignantly that the emissary directed his attention to the "immense responsibility" he was taking in pressing his resolution.

GOOD PROGRAM IS PLANNED BY H. S. STUDENTS

A particularly good entertainment has been arranged by the Ypsilanti high school for presentation at 1:15 in the chapel of the high school building on Thursday, Washington's birthday.

The name of Miss Esther Lee Toma which appears on the appended program is that of a young Japanese girl whose sister is attending the Normal College and who is herself a student at the city high school. The young ladies are from Hawaii themselves, and Miss Esther will speak on a subject she well knows about.

The G. A. R. and W. R. C. are invited to attend in a body, and the citizens of Ypsilanti are likewise cordially invited to these exercises, which center about the life and character of George Washington and are as follows:

1. Music: "Michigan, My Michigan," high school choir; 2. "Washington's Boyhood," Lee Banghart; 3. "Washington in the Army," Stanton D'Ooge; 4. "Washington in the White House," Leah James; 5. Music: "The Old Guards," high school choir; 6. Oration: Orlo Robinson; 7. Duet: "The Old Brigade," Lewis James and Vern Pettit; 8. "Mt. Vernon as a National Museum," Miriam Barton; 9. "Washington's Birthday in Hawaii," Esther Lee Toma.

HOLD MEMORIAL MEETING

WOMEN MEET AT SANDERSON HOME—WILL BE GUESTS IN ANN ARBOR MAR. 14.

There were about two dozen ladies present at the W. C. T. U. on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. E. L. Sanderson. The exercises took the form of a memorial service for Frances Willard. It was participated in by all, and special points in the life of the great leader of the movement were presented by Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Pettit and Mrs. Stark. Mrs. Chester Alban spoke of the origin of the union. Mrs. Sadie Corbett gave a vocal solo.

The ladies have been invited to be guests of the Ann Arbor W. C. T. U. at the library building in that city on March 14. The Ypsilanti ladies will render the program, and Mrs. Martha Warner, Mrs. Chester Alban and Mrs. Carl Alban comprise the program committee.

DEBRIS CHOKES TUNNEL

Several Trainmen Killed in Collision in Hoosac Bore.

North Adams, Mass., Feb. 21.—Several trainmen were killed and Hoosac tunnel is choked with the burning debris as the result of a collision of an eastbound Boston and Maine passenger express train and a string of freight cars.

It is more than probable that the tracks will not be cleared for two days sufficient to permit the resumption of traffic through the mountain.

Mill at Washington Burned.

Washington, Feb. 21. — Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Arlington Flour Mills, owned by Cissel Brothers, and for a time threatened the entire Georgetown water front. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

Shoots Woman and Self.

New York, Feb. 21.—Mrs. Rose Silverman was shot and mortally wounded by a man believed to be an unwelcome admirer, who then shot himself.

BANDIT ROBS A TROLLEY

Wave of Crime in St. Louis Leads to Bold Attack on Street Car.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.—A crime wave which has included all manner of lawbreaking, reaching a new point of boldness, when a lone bandit held up a street car, which was passing the National League baseball park, and relieved the conductor of the fares he had collected during the trip.

No passengers were on the car and the police did not reach the scene until forty-five minutes after the robber had escaped.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR MISSING BOY ARE BEING MAILED

Cards will be sent out either tonight or Thursday morning by Chief of Police Gage bearing a description and a photograph of Miles Laflin, the 13 year old lad fho disappeared from the Lowden school, one week ago. Efforts to find him since have so far been futile.

Word has been received by an Ann Arbor officer that a boy answering his description had called at a farm house near Grass Lake and asked for work. The farmer told him he was too young and not old enough for heavy work. The lad started to go on when the farmer asked him where he lived and he told him his home was in Jackson. The farmer who was just starting to drive to Jackson took him in a rig with him and left him at a supervisor's office at Jackson. The Ypsilanti officers have communicated with the Jackson officers but as yet the lad has not been located.

The officers are of the opinion that the lost boy is in hiding in this vicinity. So far as is known he had but 40 or 50 cents in his possession and a sum of that amount would take him about as far as Grass Lake.

ALLEGE CRUEL TREATMENT

Neighbors Ask Court to Have Father Removed as Guardian of Son.

Flint, Mich., Feb. 21.—At the instance of neighbors of James Streeter, application has been filed in the probate court to have him removed as guardian of his son, James, aged thirteen. Streeter and his wife were divorced two years ago, and both have since remarried. Under the decree Streeter was given the custody of the boy, who, according to the neighbors, has been subjected to ill treatment on the part of the stepmother.

County Agent Turner is looking after the interests of the boy who is being cared for at the county house pending a disposition of his case.

Locked Her Out in Cold, She Says.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb. 21.—Declaring that the presence of her husband is repulsive to her and that he has often threatened to do her injury, Mrs. William Washburn asked and was granted an injunction which prevents her husband from coming in her presence. She also makes an application for a divorce, alleging that on the night the mercury fell to 28 degrees below zero, her husband locked her out doors.

Votes Power Franchise.

Cedar Springs, Mich., Feb. 21.—At a local election this village almost unanimously voted to grant a franchise to the Grand Rapids-Muskegon Power company to furnish the village with electric lights and power. The town council is now in a position to offer inducements to industries and the local board of trade expects to land several manufacturing plants in the near future.

Dean's Rheumatic Pills for Rheumatism & Neuralgia. Entirely vegetable. Safe.

LIABILITY BILL SENT IN BY TAFT

President Accompanies Measure with Plea for Passage.

BASED ON COMMISSION REPORT

Justice Is to Be Promoted and Courts Relieved by New Legislation Superseding and Clearing Up Old Enactments.

Washington, Feb. 21. — President Taft submitted to congress the report of the employers' liability commission and the commission's proposed employers' liability and workmen's compensation bill, accompanied by a message urging the enactment of the measure, which is the most advanced piece of liability legislation yet presented.

The president sets forth that the proposed law not only would insure to employes of railroads engaged in interstate commerce quick adjustment of their claims for damages, but also would relieve the courts of a vast amount of work and enable them to administer judicial affairs with greater dispatch.

"I sincerely hope that the act will pass," says the president in the message. "I deem it one of the great steps of progress toward a satisfactory solution of an important phase of the controversies between employer and employe that has been proposed within the last two or three decades."

The main provisions of the measure are sketched in the message and then Mr. Taft takes up and disposes of three objections that have been advanced by its opponents.

"In the first place," says the president, "the question arises whether, under the provisions of the commerce clause, the bill could be considered to be a regulation of interstate and foreign commerce. That seems to be already settled by the decision of the supreme court in the employers' liability case.

"The second question is whether the making of these remedies exclusive and the compelling of the railroad companies to meet obligations arising from injuries, for which the railroad would not be liable under the common law, is a denial of the due process of law which is enjoined upon congress by the fifth amendment to the constitution in dealing with the property rights. This question the report takes up, and in an exhaustive review of the authorities makes clear, as it seems to me, the validity of the act.

"It is sufficient to say that the argument of the commission is most convincing to show that the police power of the government exercised in the regulation of interstate commerce is quite sufficient to justify the imposition upon the interstate railroad companies of the liability for the injuries to its employes on an insurance basis.

"The third objection is that the right of trial by jury, guaranteed by the seventh amendment, is denied. As a matter of fact, the right is preserved in this act by permitting a jury to pass on the issue when duly demanded in accordance with the limitations of the act."

President Taft then alludes to the alleged iniquities attending personal injury litigation. He declares that perjured testimony, emotional juries and badly constructed laws limiting liability, have tended to hamper the administration of exact justice while the heavy expense of litigation has rendered it almost impossible for the poor man to command his rights.

FACKLER REFUSES RECORDS

Ohio Progressive League Will Keep Its Own Campaign Data.

Columbus, O., Feb. 21.—B. M. Buck, coming from Walter L. Houser, national manager for Senator LaFollette's candidacy, met with refusal when he called upon John D. Fackler, former state LaFollette manager, for all records in his possession, including pledge cards signed by several thousand Ohio Republicans. These practically pledged support to LaFollette's candidacy for president.

Fackler said these records and cards were the property of the Ohio Progressive League, which had been organized and financed within the state, hence its data belonged to the league, not to the national LaFollette organization. The latter, Fackler said, evidently now is working for Taft.

SEEKS CAUSE OF IDLENESS

Chicago Mayor Appoints Commission to Investigate Situation.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—Mayor Harrison sent to the city council the appointment of a commission of twenty-two men to find out why 125,000 men are idle in Chicago.

Charles R. Crane, wealthy manufacturer, was made chairman.

WASHINGTONS BIRTHDAY PARTY

National Music and Patriotic Favors, at Rowima Hall, February 22. Professor Scott. 221

MAN WHO DID MUCH FOR EARLY YPSILANTI DIES SUDDENLY

FIRE STARTS WHILE FAMILY IS AWAY—HOUSE DAMAGED

Fire was discovered in the house on East Cross street at half past one Tuesday afternoon which is occupied by Wesley Farnum and his wife, together with their family of five little children. The family were away from home at the time, and the fire, which apparently originated in the kitchen, had got considerable headway before discovered by neighbors and the fire department called. The interior is badly burned, but the greater part of the heavier furniture in the house was rescued.

Mr. Farnum is employed by O. E. Thompson & Sons and has only recently moved to Ypsilanti. The house belongs to John Millspaugh who is not at present in the city.

BOY SCOUTS WILL BE IN THE LIME LIGHT TO-NIGHT

The Boy Scouts will assemble at the side entrance of the Opera House this evening at 7:30, so that certain instructions and directions may be given them before the G. A. R. memorial fund entertainment begins. The scouts will come in full uniform, with their staves. They may bring their knapsacks also if they desire.

The entertainment will begin this evening at 8:15. The fact that the Signal Corps and the Boy Scouts are to appear, together with the G. A. R. and other attractions, assists in widening the appeal which this entertainment makes to the people of Ypsilanti. The cause—that of erecting a building for Ypsilanti's patriotic societies, though fundamentally a memorial for the G. A. R.—is one that engages the interest of the city, while a good percentage of the households of the city will be represented by participants in the entertainment.

WILL WAS AN OLD ONE

MARY COLLINS WHITING ESTATE IS DIVIDED AMONG HER RELATIVES.

The will of Mrs. Mary Collins Whiting of Ann Arbor who died at Whitmore Lake last week and who was well known in Ypsilanti has been filed in the probate court.

Contrary to the expectations of everyone concerned, the document bears the date of March 17, 1897—nearly 15 years ago—and bequeaths the whole estate to relatives.

Hiram C. Fisk of Ypsilanti named as executor, was yesterday appointed special administrator.

The bulk of Mrs. Whiting's estate goes to various nephews and nieces, share and share alike. The will contains only two separate bequests, one of $100 to her deceased sister, Julia Stark, and one of the same amount to the children of her deceased nephew, Elijah Allen. The rest of the heirs who divide the estate equally among them are: Mary C. Broas, Lansing, niece; John Collins, Howard City; Albert Collins, Otsego, nephews; Agnes Collins, Lansing, niece; Wm. Collins, Howard City, nephew; Mary A. Evans and Amelia Alvord, nieces; John Allen, nephew; Emma Sherwood, Fenwick, Mich., niece; Hiram and William Fisk, Ypsilanti, nephews.

The will contains a specific provision that Mrs. Whiting's brother, William Collins, is to receive nothing.

Mrs. Mary C. Collins is listed on the city tax rolls for a total of $10,100.

Burned by Explosion of Chemicals.

Cadillac, Mich., Feb. 21.—By an explosion of chemicals in his laboratory Dr. H. S. Kneeland was severely burned about the face and eyes and may lose the sight of one eye.

Fined for Employing Child.

Jackson, Mich., Feb. 21.—Christ Mike, proprietor of a shoe shining parlor, was arrested on a charge of employing a child thirteen years of age. Mike paid a fine of $10.

Sixty Days for Shooting Robin.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 21.—Allen Swart and Jerry Hoekstra, each eighteen years old, shot the first robin they saw this season and were sentenced to sixty days in jail.

Party at Armory, Friday, Feb. 23. Couples, 50c; Ladies, 10c. Music by Fisher. Phone 168-L. 219-222*

HENRY P. GLOVER ORGANIZED AND PROMOTED LEADING INDUSTRIES OF THE CITY--SICK ONLY FEW MINUTES FROM NEURALGIA

Henry P. Glover, one of the most public spirited citizens Ypsilanti has ever had, died this morning at half after eleven at his residence, 118 South Huron street. Mr. Glover had come down town during the morning and while in a store was suddenly taken very ill. A carriage was called and a physician accompanied him to his home. He went to bed and fifteen minutes later expired. Neuralgia of the heart was the ailment that proved thus fatal.

Mr. Glover was born in Ontario County, New York, March 3, 1837, the son of Charles W. and Mary A. Glover. While a babe, his parents removed overland to Michigan and located in the township of Ypsilanti about three miles from the city. He was one of four children and with them attended the schools in the neighborhood. At the age of fifteen he began to make his own way in the world, entering the drygoods store of Hewitt Bros. & Co. and remained with them until twenty-six years old. At that time he went into the drygoods business for himself and did not relinquish this pursuit until 1888.

Released from mercantile concerns, Mr. Glover assisted in organizing the Dress Stay Manufacturing company and furnished the needed money for a new patent. He became its president and it proved an exceedingly profitable undertaking. In this he was associated with the late E. C. Bowling of Detroit. Mr. Glover also has been the president of the Scharf Tag, Label and Box company, which like the dress stay business helped in making Ypsilanti widely known. He has also been the owner of the two structures in which these concerns have been housed.

Upon the inception of the Ann Arbor & Ypsilanti Motor Line of Railway in 1890, Mr. Glover, together with R. W. Hemphill, was its builder. He was then vice-president of the road and owned the controlling interest in the stock, acting also as the general officer located in Ypsilanti. He has also been president of the Ann Arbor Electric Railway company.

Again in Ypsilanti Mr. Glover has been closely connected with the banking interests. He has served as vice-president of the Ypsilanti Savings bank, owning at the time more of its stock than did anyone else. He has besides been one of its directors and has been a director in the First National bank also.

Numerous incidents testify to the genuine public spirit of the subject of this sketch, shown in ways most practical. When the sewerage question was agitated, Mr. Glover not only paid $500 for the plans prepared in launching the work, but he loaned the city $30,000 for their use temporarily in constructing the water works. One of his business associates, in speaking of the generosity which characterized the man, said that, regardless of the cause, Mr. Glover was ready to assist in any worthy enterprise. At one time he was sole owner of the Washtenaw Evening Times, a daily paper published at Ann Arbor at one time and circulating there and here. Mr. Glover has been mayor of Ypsilanti and water commissioner.

A number of years ago Mr. Glover retired from active business, though not ceasing to be interested in various enterprises. One of the last with which he was identified was the Michigan Machine Manufacturing company recently sold to the Michigan Press company. He has been at one time a trustee in the Presbyterian church, of which denomination he was a member.

Mr. Glover leaves a wife, whom he married in April, 1860, and who is warmly esteemed in Ypsilanti for her lovely character, and their three children. They are Kate, wife of L. Loring Brooks of Boston; H. C., who is engaged in the dry goods business in Cheboygan, Michigan, and Charles W.

WAS PROMINENT RESIDENT

MRS. MARION MERRITT SUCCUMBS TO SHORT ILLNESS—ALWAYS LIVED HERE.

Mrs. Marion Merritt passed away at her home on Tuesday afternoon at twenty minutes past one o'clock after an illness which had dated only from the ninth of February.

Mrs. Carrie Eaton Merritt was born in Superior township March 11, 1867, from whence she removed in infancy with her parents to York township, about a mile and a half from Stony Creek. Here she passed her youth and grew to womanhood.

From this farm home she was married to Marion Merritt Nov. 7, 1888. Of this union were born three children, Lynn, Now Mrs. Acie Dodge, Charlie, a lad of twelve, and Iva Myrtelle, eight years old. These children, together with her husband and a sister, Mrs. Rhoda Thayer of Petoskey, are left to mourn her inestimable loss, as well as other relatives and an innumerable host of friends.

Mrs. Merritt was a member of the O. E. S., also of the Ladies' Aid society of Stony Creek. She will be sadly missed both for her cheery, kindly manner and for her ready assistance whenever opportunity offered. No sick bed but felt her kindly ministrations; no sorrow but was granted her ready sympathy.

The funeral will be held at the residence Friday, February 23, at ten in the morning. Dr. Addison Leeson will officiate and burial will be at Stony Creek cemetery.

FINDS DOOR OF STORE OPEN BUT MISSES NOTHING

What looks like a small sized burglary confronted H. H. Hutchins, proprietor of the five and ten cent store this morning when he arrived to open for business. The front door was unlocked and barely closed. He immediately notified the police and commenced an investigation but owing to the varied amount of merchandise on the shelves of the store he was unable to determine what is missing, if anything.

Officer Pierce reports that he tried the door at 2:30 this morning for the last time and that it was locked then, so that it was opened between that time and 7 o'clock this morning.

Chief Gage is waiting for more evidence of a theft before he commences an investigation. He is of the opinion that someone might have had a key to the store and opened the door to go in and get warm or for some other similar reason.

No money was missing. Mr. Hutchins is sure of that because he does not leave money in the store during the night.

EXHIBITION OF RELICS TO BE HELD ON WASHINGTON DAY

Ann Arbor, Feb. 21—An exhibition of colonial and Revolutionary relics is to be held on Washington's birthday at the residence of Mrs. John Shehan on Huron street. The members of the Sarah Saswell Angell chapter of the D. A. R. are bringing together an interesting collection of old silver, old china, old household utensils, articles of dress and antique documents.

Court Taxes Tobacco Sweepings.

Washington, Feb. 21. — Sweepings from a tobacco warehouse or storehouse constitute manufactured tobacco rather than waste, the supreme court of the United States has decided. Under the decision importers must pay a duty of 55 cents a pound on sweepings.

LOCKOUT HEADS OFF STRIKE

Kazoo Firms Discharge Union Painters as Reply to Demands.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb. 21.—Before the union painters had a chance to strike they were locked out by Kalamazoo firms that employ them. A few days ago the painters held a meeting and decided to ask an advance in wages from 33 to 40 cents an hour. The dealers were given the proposition Saturday and asked to make a reply by Wednesday. Not waiting until that time to act, the employers told the painters that their services were no longer needed.

A special meeting of the union was held, at which the matter was discussed. Besides asking for an increase in wages the painters also asked an eight-hour day, with double time for overtime.

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Ypsilanti Daily Press
Published by
THE YPSILANTI PRESS
561 Congress Street, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Both Phones 470
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
By City Carrier
Daily, per week.....10c
Daily, four weeks.....25c
Daily, per year, in advance.....$3.00
By Mail
Daily, per year.....$1.50

H. Korsgren, Chicago representative, 1437 Unity Bldg., 127 North Dearborn St., Chicago.

UNION LABEL

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1912

THE PEOPLE OF YPSILANTI CANNOT AFFORD TO GRANT ANY GAS COMPANY ANY FRANCHISE IT WILL ACCEPT.

THE PEOPLE SHOULD OWN AND OPERATE THE GAS BUSINESS FOR THEIR OWN PERPETUAL BENEFIT, AND NOT PERMIT A NON-RESIDENT PRIVATE CORPORATION, FOR REVENUE ONLY, TO TRAFFIC IN THEIR NECESSITIES.

The recent investigations of the interstate commerce commission into the doings and misdoings of the express companies have revealed that the stock of the express companies is very largely owned by the owners of the railroads. And so it is not particularly surprising to have the interstate commerce commission inform us that, "In an examination of the business of the companies for one day we find more than three thousand overcharges. One company turned into its treasury in one month $67,000 in overcharges."

And a large part of the express business is business which belongs to the federal government and ought to be conducted as parcels post. And still the express companies feign surprise that the people are so insistent for the parcels post, so insistent, in other words, in doing their own business themselves.

Speaking of overcharges by the express companies, it is a joke in the south among the winter sojourners who ship boxes of oranges north to their friends that, while they invariably prepay the charges in order to get a lower rate, yet in a majority of cases, the express companies proceed to collect the full rate at the other end of the line also, apparently proceeding upon the hypothesis that only about one out of ten will have the nerve to try to collect it back and, consequently, they will get the other nine as free velvet. We are pleased to testify, however, that all shipments we have sent to Ypsilanti have gone for the one prepaid charge, but this was large enough to make the oranges cost about seven cents apiece laid down in Ypsilanti. But we had the same experience in a box that went to Wyandotte and it took about four months to get the amount of money collected there back again.

This skinning process all along the line has made a great many converts to the government ownership of the railroads and express companies.

:o:

ANN ARBOR WILL ASK AID

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO PETITION STATE FOR SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Ann Arbor, Feb. 21—The council has authorized the appointment of a special committee to petition Governor Osborn to send a message to the special session of the legislature which meets February 28, asking the legislature to relieve the sanitary conditions in this city by enabling the city to bond itself for a detention hospital.

The people of the city have twice voted to amend their charter to enable them to issue bonds for a hospital, and twice the supreme court has declared that they did not have the power to amend the charter in any way until it had gone through a long and expensive revision. The regents of the university have repeatedly offered to relieve the city of all expense in the matter after a detention hospital is built.

Linguistic Donnybrook.

"I observe that the natives of Terre Haute are indulging in a controversy over the proper pronunciation of the name of their fair city," said the commercial traveler. "Some insist upon the good old home flavored 'Terry Hut,' while the more cultured, affecting horror at such provincialism, declare it should be 'Tear-ah-Hote,' and still others prefer 'Tear-Hautay.'

"I see oportunities for extensive trouble in this discussion. What if other places which have suffered by rank Anglicizing in their names should follow the example of the Indiana town? The result would be a linguistic Donnybrook. Consider the possibilities of these common methods of pronunciation.

"Baton Rouge, Batten Ruge; Bellefountaine, Belfountain; Boise, Boys; Charleroi, Charley Roy; Des Moines, Dee-moyne; Detroit, Dee-troite; Dubois, Duboys; Fond du Lac, Fondelak; Gallipolis, Gal-police; Montpelier, Montpeelier, and Prairie du Chien, Prairie doo-Sheen."

DAILY PRESS PROFITBRINGERS GIVE QUICK RESULTS.

FORMER PRESIDENT PRESENTS VIEWS AT OHIO CONVENTION

A CHARTER OF DEMOCRACY.

Roosevelt's Address Before the Ohio Constitutional Convention.

FAVORS RECALL OF JUDGES.

Control of Trusts Should Be Administrative and Not Judicial—Lincoln Pointed the Way We Must Follow. Approves Initiative and Referendum, Direct Nominations and Popular Election of Senators.

Mr. President and Members of the Ohio Constitutional Convention:

I am profoundly sensible of the honor you have done me in asking me to address you. You are engaged in the fundamental work of self government. You are engaged in framing a constitution under and in accordance with which the people are to get and to do justice and absolutely to rule themselves. No representative body can have a higher task. To carry it through successfully there is need to combine practical common sense of the most hard headed kind with a spirit of lofty idealism.

I believe in pure democracy. With Lincoln I hold that "this country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it." We progressives believe that the people have the right, the power and the duty to protect themselves and their own welfare; that human rights are supreme over all other rights; that wealth should be the servant, not the master, of the people. We believe that unless representative government does absolutely represent the people it is not representative government at all. We test the worth of all men and all measures by asking how they contribute to the welfare of the men, women and children of whom this nation is composed. We are engaged in one of the great battles of the age long contest waged against privilege on behalf of the common welfare. We hold it a prime duty of the people to free our government from the control of money in politics.

This country, as Lincoln said, belongs to the people. So do the natural resources which make it rich. They supply the basis of our prosperity now and hereafter. In preserving them, which is a national duty, we must not forget that monopoly is based on the control of natural resources and natural advantages and that it will help the people little to conserve our natural wealth unless the benefits which it can yield are secured to the people Let us remember also that conservation does not stop with the natural resources, but that the principle of making the best use of all we have requires with equal or greater insistence that we shall stop the waste of human life in industry and prevent the waste of human welfare which flows from the unfair use of concentrated power and wealth in the hands of men whose eagerness for profit blinds them to the cost of what they do. We have no higher duty than to promote the efficiency of the individual. There is no surer road to the efficiency of the nation.

Power Is the People's.

I am emphatically a believer in constitutionalism, and because of this fact I no less emphatically protest against any theory that would make of the constitution a means of thwarting instead of securing the absolute right of the people to rule themselves and to provide for their own social and industrial well being. All constitutions, those of the states no less than that of the nation, are designed and must be interpreted and administered so as to fit human rights. Lincoln so interpreted and administered the national constitution. Buchanan attempted the reverse, attempted to fit human rights to and limit them by the constitution. It was Buchanan who treated the courts as a fetish, who protested against and condemned all criticism of the judges for unjust and unrighteous decisions and upheld the constitution as an instrument for the protection of privilege and of vested wrong. It was Lincoln who appealed to the people against the judges when the judges went wrong, who advocated and secured what was practically the recall of the Dred Scott decision and who treated the constitution as a living force for righteousness. We stand for applying the constitution to the issues of today as Lincoln applied it to the issues of his day. Lincoln, mind you, and not Buchanan, was the real upholder and preserver of the constitution, for the true progressive, the progressive of the Lincoln stamp, is the only true constitutionalist, the only real conservative. If the constitution is successfully invoked to nullify the effort to remedy injustice it is proof positive either that the constitution needs immediate amendment or else that it is being wrongfully and improperly construed. I therefore very earnestly ask you clearly to provide in this constitution means which will enable the people readily to amend it if at any point it works injustice and also means which will permit the people themselves by popular vote, after due deliberation and discussion, but finally and without appeal, to settle what the proper construction of any constitutional point is. It is often said that ours is a government of checks and balances. But this should only mean that these checks and balances obtain as among the several different kinds of representatives of the people—judicial, executive and legislative—to whom the people have delegated certain portions of their power. It does not mean that the people have parted with their power or cannot resume it. The "division of powers" is merely the division among the representatives of the powers delegated to them. The term must not be held to mean that the people have divided their power with their delegates. The power is the people's and only the people's.

Make Popular Rule Effective.

I hold it to be the duty of every public servant and of every man who in public or in private life holds a position of leadership in thought or action to endeavor honestly and fearlessly to guide his fellow countrymen to right decisions, but I emphatically dissent from the view that it is either wise or necessary to try to devise methods which under the constitution will automatically prevent the people from deciding for themselves what governmental action they deem just and proper. It is impossible to invent constitutional devices which will prevent the popular will from being effective for wrong without also preventing it from being effective for right. The only safe course to follow in this great American democracy is to provide for making the popular judgment really effective.

Lincoln, with his clear vision, his ingrained sense of justice and his spirit of kindly friendliness to all, forecast our present struggle and saw the way out. What he said should be pondered by capitalist and workingman alike. He spoke as follows (I condense):

I hold that while man exists it is his duty to improve not only his condition, but to assist in ameliorating mankind. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor should this lead to a war upon property. Property is the fruit of labor. Property is desirable, is a positive good in the world. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.

This last sentence characteristically shows Lincoln's homely, kindly common sense. His is the attitude that we ought to take. He showed the proper sense of proportion in his relative estimates of capital and labor, of human rights and the rights of wealth.

Prosperity Must Be Distributed.

The ends of good government in our democracy are to secure by genuine popular rule a high average of moral and material well being among our citizens. It has been well said that in the past we have paid attention only to the accumulation of prosperity, and that from henceforth we must pay equal attention to the proper distribution of prosperity. This is true. The only prosperity worth having is that which affects the mass of the people. We are bound to strive for the fair distribution of prosperity. But it behooves us to remember that there is no use in devising methods for the proper distribution of prosperity unless the prosperity is there to distribute. I hold it to be our duty to see that the wageworker, the small producer, the ordinary consumer, shall get their fair share of the benefit of business prosperity. But it either is or ought to be evident to every one that business has to prosper before anybody can get any benefit from it. Therefore I hold that he is the real progressive, that he is the genuine champion of the people, who endeavors to shape the policy alike of the nation and of the several states so as to encourage legitimate honest business at the same time that he wars against all crookedness and injustice and unfairness and tyranny in the business world, for of course we can only get business put on a basis of permanent prosperity when the element of injustice is taken out of it. This is the reason why I have for so many years insisted as regards our national government that it is both futile and mischievous to endeavor to correct the evils of big business by an attempt to restore business conditions as they were in the middle of the last century, before railways and telegraphs had rendered larger business organizations both inevitable and desirable.

The effort to restore such conditions and to trust for justice solely to such proposed restoration is as foolish as if we should attempt to arm our troops with the flintlocks of Washington's Continentals instead of with modern weapons of precision. Flintlock legislation of the kind that seeks to prohibit all combinations, good or bad, is bound to fail, and the effort, in so far as it accomplishes anything at all, merely means that some of the worst combinations are not checked and that honest business is checked. What is needed is, first, the recognition that modern business conditions have come to stay, in so far at least as these conditions mean that business must be done in larger units, and then the cool headed and resolute determination to introduce an effective method of regulating big corporations so as to help legitimate business as an incident to thoroughly and completely safeguarding the interest of the people as a whole. We are a business people. The tillers of the soil, the wageworkers, the business men—these are the three big and vitally important divisions of our population. The welfare of each division is vitally necessary to the welfare of the people as a whole. The great mass of business is, of course, done by men whose business is either small or of moderate size.

Should Be Fixed Policy.

The average business man of this type is, as a rule, a leading citizen of his community, foremost in everything that tells for its betterment, a man whom his neighbors look up to and respect. He is in no sense dangerous to his community just because he is an integral part of his community, bone of its bone and flesh of its flesh. His life fibers are intertwined with the life fibers of his fellow citizens. Yet nowadays many men of this kind when they come to make necessary trade agreements with one another find themselves in danger of becoming unwitting transgressors of the law and are at a loss to know what the law forbids and what it permits. This is all wrong. There should be a fixed governmental policy, a policy which shall clearly define and punish wrongdoing and shall give in advance full information to any man as to just what he can and just what he cannot legally and properly do. It is absurd and wicked to treat the deliberate lawbreaker as on an exact par with the man eager to obey the law, whose only desire is to find out from some competent governmental authority what the law is and then live up to it. It is absurd to endeavor to regulate business in the interest of the public by means of long drawn lawsuits without any accompaniment of administrative control and regulation and without any attempt to discriminate between the honest man who has succeeded in business because of rendering a service to the public and the dishonest man who has succeeded in business by cheating the public.

So much for the small business man and the middle sized business man. Now for big business. It is imperative to exercise over big business a control and supervision which are unnecessary as regards small business. All business must be conducted under the law, and all business men, big or little, must act justly. But a wicked big interest is necessarily more dangerous to the community than a wicked little interest. "Big business" in the past has been responsible for much of the special privilege which must be unsparingly cut out of our national life. I do not believe in making mere size of and by itself criminal. The mere fact of size, however, does unquestionably carry the potentiality of such grave wrongdoing that there should be by law provision made for the strict supervision and regulation of these great industrial concerns doing an interstate business, much as we now regulate the transportation agencies which are engaged in interstate business. The anti-trust law does good in so far as it can be invoked against combinations which really are monopolies or which restrict production or which artificially raise prices. But in so far as its workings are uncertain or as it threatens corporations which have not been guilty of anti-social conduct it does harm. Moreover, it cannot by itself accomplish more than a trifling part of the governmental regulation of big business which is needed. The nation and the states must co-operate in this matter. Among the states that have entered this field Wisconsin has taken a leading place. Following Senator La Follette, a number of practical workers and thinkers in Wisconsin have turned that state into an experimental laboratory of wise governmental action in aid of social and industrial justice. They have initiated the kind of progressive government which means not merely the preservation of true democracy, but the extension of the principle of true democracy into industrialism as well as into politics. One prime reason why the state has been so successful in this policy lies in the fact that it has done justice to corporations precisely as it has exacted justice from them.

This is precisely the attitude we should take toward big business. It is the practical application of the principle of the square deal. Not only as a matter of justice, but in our own interest, we should scrupulously respect the rights of honest and decent business and should encourage it where its activities make, as they often do make, for the common good. In other words, our demand is that big business give the people a square deal and that the people give a square deal to any man engaged in big business who honestly endeavors to do what is right and proper.

On the other hand, any corporation, big or little, which has gained its position by unfair methods and by interference with the rights of others, which has raised prices or limited output in improper fashion and has been guilty of demoralizing and corrupt practices, should not only be broken up, but it should be made the business of some competent governmental body by constant supervision to see that it does not come together again, save under such strict control as to insure the community against all danger of a repetition of the bad conduct.

Control Should Be Administrative.

All business into which the element of monopoly in any way or degree enters and where it proves in practice impossible totally to eliminate this element of monopoly should be carefully supervised, regulated and controlled by governmental authority, and such control should be exercised by administrative rather than by judicial officers.

In emphasizing the part of the administrative department in regulating combinations and checking absolute monopoly I do not, of course, overlook the obvious fact that the legislature and the judiciary must do their part. The legislature should make it more clear exactly what methods are illegal, and then the judiciary will be in a better position to punish adequately and relentlessly those who insist on defying the clear legislative decrees. I do not believe any absolute private monopoly is justified, but if our great combinations are properly supervised, so that immoral practices are prevented, absolute monopoly will not come to pass, as the laws of competition and efficiency are against it.

The important thing is this—that under such government recognition as we may give to that which is beneficent and wholesome in large business organizations we shall be most vigilant never to allow them to crystallize into a condition which shall make private initiative difficult. It is of the utmost importance that in the future we shall keep the broad path of opportunity just as open and easy for our children as it was for our fathers during the period which has been the glory of America's industrial history.

In a word, then, our fundamental purpose must be to secure genuine equality of opportunity. No man should receive a dollar unless that dollar has been fairly earned. Every dollar received should represent a dollar's worth of service rendered. No watering of stocks should be permitted, and it can be prevented only by close governmental supervision of all stock issues so as to prevent overcapitalization.

We stand for the rights of property, but we stand even more for the rights of man. We will protect the rights of the wealthy man, but we maintain that he holds his wealth subject to the general right of the community to regulate its business use as the public welfare requires.

Welfare of Labor.

We also maintain that the nation and the several states have the right to regulate the terms and conditions of labor, which is the chief element of wealth, directly in the interest of the common good. It is our prime duty to shape the industrial and social forces so that they may tell for the material and moral upbuilding of the farmer and the wageworker, just as they should do in the case of the business man. You, framers of this constitution, be careful so to frame it that under it the people shall leave themselves free to do whatever is necessary in order to help the farmers of the state to get for themselves and their wives and children not only the benefits of better farming, but also those of better business methods and better conditions of life on the farm.

Moreover, shape your constitutional action so that the people will be able through their legislative bodies or, failing that, by direct popular vote to provide workmen's compensation acts, to regulate the hours of labor for children and for women, to provide for their safety while at work and to prevent overwork or work under unhygienic or unsafe conditions. See to it that no restrictions are placed upon legislative powers that will prevent the enactment of laws under which your people can promote the general welfare, the common good.

So much for the ends of government, and I have, of course, merely sketched in outline what the ends should be. Now for the machinery by which these ends are to be achieved, and here again remember I only sketch in outline and do not for a moment pretend to work out in detail the methods of achieving your purposes. Let me at the outset urge upon you to remember that, while machinery is important, it is easy to overestimate its importance and, moreover, that each community has the absolute right to determine for itself what that machinery shall be, subject only to the fundamental law of the nation as expressed in the constitution of the United States. Massachusetts has the right to have appointive judges who serve during good behavior, subject to removal, not by impeachment, but by simple majority vote of the two houses of the legislature whenever the representatives of the people feel that the needs of the people require such removal. New York has the right to have a long term elective judiciary. Ohio has the right to have a short term elective judiciary without the recall. California, Oregon and Arizona have each and every one of them the right to have a short term elective judiciary with the recall. Personally of the four systems I prefer the Massachusetts one if addition be made to it as I hereinafter indicate.

In the first place, I believe in the short ballot. You cannot get good service from the public servant if you cannot see him, and there is no more effective way of hiding him than by mixing him up with a multitude of others so that they are none of them important enough to catch the eye of the average workaday citizen. The crook in public life is not ordinarily the man whom the people themselves elect directly to a highly important and responsible position. The type of boss who has made the name of politician odious rarely himself runs for high elective office, and if he does and is elected the people have only themselves to blame. The professional politician and the professional lobbyist thrive most rankly under a system which provides a multitude of elective officers, of such divided responsibility and of such obscurity that the public knows and can know but little as to their duties and the way they perform them.

Direct Nominations.

I believe in providing for direct nominations by the people, including therein direct preferential primaries for the election of delegates to the national nominating conventions. Not as a matter of theory, but as a matter of plain and proved experience, we find that the convention system, while it often records the popular will, is also often used by adroit politicians as a method of thwarting the popular will. In other words, the existing machinery for nominations is cumbrous and is not designed to secure the real expression of the popular desire.

I believe in the election of United States senators by direct vote. Just as actual experience convinced our people that presidents should be elected (as they now are in practice, although not in theory) by direct vote of the people instead of by indirect vote through an untrammeled electoral college, so actual experience has convinced us that senators should be elected by direct vote of the people instead of indirectly through the various legislatures.

I believe in the initiative and the referendum, which should be used not to destroy representative government, but to correct it whenever it becomes misrepresentative. Here again I am concerned not with theories, but with actual facts. If in any state the people are themselves satisfied with their present representative system then it is, of course, their right to keep that system unchanged, and it is nobody's business but theirs. But in actual practice it has been found in very many states that legislative bodies have not been responsive to the popular will; therefore I believe that the state should provide for the possibility of direct popular action in order to make good such legislative failure.

Recall of Judges.

As to the recall, I do not believe that there is any great necessity for it as regards short term elective officers. On abstract grounds I was originally inclined to be hostile to it. I know of one case where it was actually used with mischievous results. On the other hand, in three cases in municipalities on the Pacific coast which have come to my knowledge it was used with excellent results. I believe it should be generally provided, but with such restrictions as will make it available only when there is a widespread and genuine public feeling among a majority of the voters.

There remains the question of the recall of judges. One of the ablest jurists in the United States, a veteran in service to the people, recently wrote me as follows on this subject:

"There are two causes of the agitation for the recall as applied to judges. First, the administration of justice has withdrawn from life and become artificial and technical. The recall is not so much a recall of judges from office as it is a recall of the administration of justice back to life, so that it shall become, as it ought to be, the most efficient of all agencies for making this earth a better place to live in. Judges have set their rules above life. Like the Pharisees of old, they have said, 'The people be accursed; they know not the law' (that is, our 'rule'). Courts have repeatedly defeated the aroused moral sentiment of a whole commonwealth. Take the example of the St. Louis boodlers. Their guilt was plain and in the main confessed. The whole state was aroused and outraged. By an instinct that goes to the very foundation of all social order they demanded that the guilty be punished. The boodlers were convicted, but the supreme court of Missouri, never questioning their guilt, set their conviction aside upon purely technical grounds. The same thing occurred in California. Nero, fiddling over burning Rome, was a patriot and a statesman in comparison with judges who thus trifle with and frustrate the aroused moral sentiment of a great people, for that sentiment is politically the vital breath of both state and nation. It is to recall the administration of justice back from such practices that the recent agitation has arisen.

"Second, by the abuse of the power to declare laws unconstitutional the courts have become a lawmaking instead of a law enforcing agency. Here again the settled will of society to correct confessed evils has been set at naught by those who place metaphysics above life. It is the courts, not the constitutions, that are at fault. It is only by the process which James Russell Lowell when answering the critics of Lincoln called 'pettifogging the constitution' that constitutions which were designed to protect society can thus be made to defeat the common good. Here again the recall is a recall of the administration of justice back from academical refinements to social service."

An independent and upright judiciary which fearlessly stands for the right, even against popular clamor, but which also understands and sympathizes with popular needs, is a great asset of popular government. There is no public servant and no private man whom I place above a judge of the best type and very few whom I rank beside him. I believe in the cumulative value of the law and in its value as an impersonal, disinterested basis of control. I believe in the necessity for the courts' interpretation of the law as law without the power to change the law or to substitute some other thing than law for it. But I agree with every great jurist, from Marshall downward, when I say that every judge is bound to consider two separate elements in his decision of a case, one the terms of the law and the other the conditions of actual life to which the law is to be applied. Only by taking both of these elements into account is it possible to apply the law as its spirit and intent demand that it be applied. Both law and life are to be considered in order that the law and the constitution shall become, in John Marshall's words, "a living instrument and not a dead letter."

Justice between man and man, between the state and its citizens, is a living thing, whereas legalistic justice is a dead thing. Moreover, never forget that the judge is just as much the servant of the people as any other official. Of course he must act conscientiously. So must every other official. He must not do anything wrong because there is popular clamor for it any more than under similar circumstances a governor or a legislator or a public utilities commissioner should do wrong. Each must follow his conscience, even though to do so costs him his place. But in their turn the people must follow their conscience, and when they have definitely decided on a given policy they must have public servants who will carry out that policy.

Impeachment a Failure.

Keep clearly in mind the distinction between the end and the means to attain that end. Our aim is to get the type of judge that I have described, to keep him on the bench as long as possible and to keep off the bench and, if necessary, take off the bench the wrong type of judge. Under the conditions set forth in the extract from the letter given above I would personally have favored the recall of the judges both in California and in Missouri, for no damage that could have been done by the recall would have equaled the damage done to the community by judges whose conduct had revolted not only the spirit of justice, but the spirit of common sense. I do not believe in adopting the recall save as a last resort, when it has become clearly evident that no other course will achieve the desired result. But either the recall will have to be adopted or else it will have to be made much easier than it now is to get rid not merely of a bad judge, but of a judge who, however virtuous, has grown so out of touch with social needs and facts that he is unfit longer to render good service on the bench. It is nonsense to say that impeachment meets the difficulty. In actual practice we have found that impeachment does not work; that unfit judges stay on the bench in spite of it. Impeachment as a remedy for the ills of which the people justly complain is a complete failure. A quicker, a more summary, remedy is needed.

But there is one kind of recall in which I very earnestly believe and the immediate adoption of which I urge. There are sound reasons for being cautious about the recall of a good judge who has rendered an unwise and improper decision. Every public servant, no matter how valuable, and not omitting Washington or Lincoln or Marshall, at times makes mistakes; therefore we should be cautious about recalling the judge, and we should be cautious about interfering in any way with the judge in decisions which he makes in the ordinary course as between individuals. But when a judge decides a constitutional question, when he decides what the people as a whole can or cannot do, the people should have the right to recall that decision if they think it wrong. We should hold the judiciary in all respect, but it is both absurd and degrading to make a fetish of a judge or of any one else. Abraham Lincoln said in his first inaugural: "If the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the supreme court * * * the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is this in this view any assault upon the courts or the judges." Lincoln actually applied in successful fashion the principle of the recall in the Dred Scott case.

Trust the People.

Many eminent lawyers who more or less frankly disbelieve in our entire American system of government for, by and of the people violently antagonize this proposal. They believe and sometimes assert that the American people are not fitted for popular government and that it is necessary to keep the judiciary "independent of the majority or of all the people;" that there must be no appeal to the people from the decision of a court in any case and that therefore the judges are to be established as sovereign rulers over the people. I take absolute issue with all those who hold such a position. I regard it as a complete negation of our whole system of government, and if it became the dominant position in this country it would mean the absolute upsetting of both the rights and the rule of the people. If the American people are not fit for popular government and if they should of right be the servants and not the masters of the men whom they themselves put in office, then Lincoln's work was wasted and the whole system of government upon which this great democratic republic rests is a failure. I believe, on the contrary, with all my heart that the American people are fit for complete self government and that in spite of all our failings and shortcomings we of this republic have more nearly realized than any other people on earth the ideal of justice attained through genuine popular rule. If the courts have the final say so on all legislative acts and if no appeal can lie from them to the people, then they are the irresponsible masters of the people.

The only tenable excuse for such a position is the frank avowal that the people lack sufficient intelligence and morality to be fit to govern themselves. In other words, those who take this position hold that the people have enough intelligence to frame and adopt a constitution, but not enough intelligence to apply and interpret the constitution which they have themselves made.

I do not say that the people are infallible, but I do say that our whole history shows that the American people are more often sound in their decisions than is the case with any of the governmental bodies to which, for their convenience, they have delegated portions of their power.

Just as the people and not the supreme court under Chief Justice Taney were wise in their decisions of the vital questions of their day, so I hold that now the American people as a whole have shown themselves wiser than the courts in the way they have approached and dealt with such vital questions of our day as those concerning the proper control of big corporations and of securing their rights to industrial workers.

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TO RENT

TO RENT—Modern house 336 N. Adams St., $13.00 a month, also 8-room house, 628 Adams St., $9.00 a month, or would sell either or both cheap and on easy terms. C. D. Willcoxson, L. S. & M. S. R. R. 911tf

FOR RENT—8-room house with bath, gas, electricity, new furnace, in the college district. Enquire 11 Huron St. or phone 23. 1118tf

TO RENT—Six-room house, east half of 618 W. Congress Et. City and soft water, electric lights and use of gas stove. Phone 491-L. A. M. Kanouse. 126tf

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR RENT—Sewing machine. A. Harnack. Phone 168-L. 219-221*

FOR SALE—Hay and Fodder. Enquire 751 Lowell. 19-221

FOR SALE—A very good square piano at a low price. Phone 738-3R. 219-221*

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Two twelve-room houses in rooming belt with roomers thrown in for $4300 each, small payment down. One modern house for $2100; another with 8 rooms, modern, for $2300, both centrally located. Other nice homes and suburban property. Small and large farms here and out in the state at all prices. Every kind of insurance you can think of and others besides in companies that pay 100% on the dollar. The Ypsilanti Agency Co., 23 North Washington St. Phone 487. 217tf

FOR SALE—Seasoned appletree wood suitable for heating stove. Cole Bros. Phone 713-3R. 217tf

FOR SALE—A good 10-room house with modern conveniences, good barn, large lot 4x14 rods; two blocks from M. C. R. R. depot. Price, $2500. Terms easy. Graves and Hewitt, Hewitt Block. 216-228

FOR SALE—Green hard wood, all slabbed and piled. For sale in woods. Phone 731—1L-2S. 214tf

FOR SALE—One pair of heavy colts, 3 and 4 years old, one cheap work team. Enquire of George Anderson, R. F. D. No. 2, one mile north of Rawsonville. 213-312

FOR SALE—One pair large work horses, harness and wide-tire wagon. Phone 354-L. 212-24*

FOR SALE—Farm of 95 acres, three miles southwest of Ypsilanti. All under state of cultivation, good productive soil, well fenced with woven wire, stream of water running through. Seven room house, new basement barn, 31x50, hip roof, cement floors, silo, 12x36. Tool and hen house. All kinds of fruit. One half mile from school house. E. S. Wilson, R. F. D. No. 1. Phone 711—3 S-1 L. 207-221

FOR SALE—Cheap, 9-room house, all modern, large lot, good barn and chicken park. 707 W. Congress St. 205tf

FOR SALE—Pair of heavy mules, 6 and 7 years old, true and sound. Guy C. Miller, Ypsilanti R. F. D. No. 3. Phone 740-5R. 127-228

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND—Pair light bobs, green box, pole and neck yoke. Enquire of Joe Rockwood, Stony Creek, phone 718 four rings. Owner may have same by paying for this ad. 214-21

MISCELLANEOUS

CHILD FOR ADOPTION—Mother unable to care for infant wishes to find good home. Enquire at city hospital. 219-221*

TO EXCHANGE—Property in Toledo, Ohio, for Ypsilanti property, vacant or improved. Address "W", care Daily Press Office. 206-306

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLACE your order for Pocahontus Coal at the Normal Street Coal Yard. Car just arrived. $4.50 per ton, delivered. Bell phone 458-L. E. C. Bartlett. 219-221*

TRUSTWORTHY MEN or women wanted as local representatives of responsible manufacturer. High-class merchandise and clean selling methods. $12.00 per week guaranteed on easy conditions, with possibility of $30.00 and advance. Experience not necessary. MANUFACTURER, Box 278, Philadelphia.

ANYONE informing us as to whereabouts of Miles Laflin will receive liberal reward. Address, Horace Laflin, R. R. 1, Ypsilanti, Mich., or phone 717-five rings. 219-221

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH buying a home in Ypsilanti. Here are a few that will appeal to all:
303 N. Hamilton, 12 rooms, modern, furnace, bath, a dandy rooming house, gas and electric lights.
419 E. Congress, brick, furnace heat, bath, gas and electricity.
11 Prospect, brick, furnace heat, bath, gas and electricity.
12 S. Normal, furnace, all modern conveniences.
14 N. Adams, finely situated down town, a bargain.
614 N. Adams, 6 room house, suitable for small family.
618 N. Adams, at a bargain, just like paying rent.
313 Ellis, modern, up-to-date, get a price on it.
431 Hamilton, fine location, elegant for price asked.
630 N. Adams, $500 down balance like rent.
711 West Congress, bath, gas, city and cistern water, very desirable for the price.
Come and get prices on above.
J. H. Wortley, Savings Bank Block. 216-223*

IF YOU WANT TO PURCHASE A farm or a home in the city call and see Graves & Hewitt at their office in the Hewitt Block over Comstock-Becker's store. We have some very desirable places just outside the city limits—2½, 11½ and 20 acres. 206th

The Markets

Stock
(Corrected daily by F. C. Banghart)
Buying prices.

Hogs, live	$5.50-$5.75
Hogs, dressed	$7.50-$7.75
Spring Lambs	$6.00-$7.00
Veal Calves	$6.50-$8.00
Cows	$2.50-$4.00
Steers	$5.00-$6.00
Heifers	$4.50-$5.50
Hens	11c
Chickens	12½c
Turkeys	18c-20c

Produce
(Corrected by H. D. Wells' grocery)

Dairy Butter, lb.	27c
Eggs	33c
Honey, dark	12c
Honey, light	15c-18c
Potatoes	$1.00

Ypsilanti Grain Market
(Corrected by Washtenaw Huron Mills)

Oats	49c
Wheat, No. 1 white	89c
Wheat, No. 2 red	91c
Rye	88c

Hides
(Ypsilanti Hide and Leather Co.)

No. 1, cured,	12c
No. 1, green,	10c
No. 1, cured Bull	10c
No. 1, green Bull	8½c
No. 1, cured Veal Kip	13¾c
Sheep pelts as to the amount of wool.	
No. 1 green Calf	15c
No. 1, cured Calf	17c
No. 1, green Veal Kip	12¼c

All No. 2 Hides. ½c off.
No. 2 Kip and Calf 1½c off.

Chicago Cash Grain Quotations.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 99½c@$1.00½; N. 3 red, 97⅝c@$1.00; No. 2 hard winter, $1.00@1.03; No. 3 hard winter, 97c@$1.01; No. 1 northern spring, $1.08@1.10; No. 2 northern spring, $1.06@1.08; No. 3 spring, $1.00@1.05. Corn—No. 3, 62¼@63¼c; No 2 white, 63¼@63½c; No. 3 yellow, 63@63¾c. Oats—No. 2, 52@52½c; No. 2 white, 52½@53c; No. 3, 51¼c; No. 3 white, 51¼@52¼c; standard, 52¼@53c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Hogs—Receipts 30,000. Quotations ranged at $6.10@6.25 heavy shipping, $6.10@6.25 light shipping, $6.00@6.15 heavy packing, and $5.10@5.85 good to choice pigs.

Cattle—Receipts 4,500. Quotations ranged at $7.30@8.60 prime steers, $5.25@6.10 choice to prime feed beef cows; $4.60@5.50 good to choice heifers, $5.30@6.10 selected feeders, $4.10@4.65 fair to good stockers, $6.50@7.75 good to choice veal calves.

Sheep—Receipts 22,000. Quotations ranged at $6.60@6.75 choice to prime native lambs, $5.00@5.75 good to choice yearlings, $4.50@4.75 good to choice wethers, $3.50@4.25 fair to good ewes.

Live Poultry.

Turkeys, per lb, 14c; chickens, fowls, 12½c; roosters, 9c; springs, 13c; ducks, 15c; geese, 10c.

Potatoes.

Wisconsin, $1.00@1.05 per bu; Michigan, $1.05@1.07.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

Dunning & Stevens, Live Stock Commission Merchants, East Buffalo, N Y., quote as follows: Cattle—Receipts 15 cars; market dull. Hogs—Receipts 20 cars; market steady; heavy and Yorkers, $6.50@6.55; pigs, $6.25. Sheep—Receipts 20 cars; market slow; top lambs, $6.75; yearlings, $5.00@5.75; wethers, $4.50@4.75; ewes, $4.00@4.25. Calves, $5.00@1025.

SPORTING NEWS

Official Major League Baseball Schedules For Season of 1912

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

BOSTON.
At Brooklyn, April 22, 23, 24, 25; May 29, 30, 30, 31.; Sept. 5, 6, 7.
At New York, April 26, 27, 29, 30; June 28, 29, July 1, 2; Sept. 26, 27, 28.
At Philadelphia, April 18, 19, 20; May 24, 25, 27, 28; Aug. 29, 30, 31; Sept. 9.
At Pittsburg, May 18, 20, 21, 22, 23; July 22, 23, 24; Aug. 26, 27, 28.
At Cincinnati, May 14, 15, 16, 17; July 17, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 18, 19, 20.
At Chicago, May 6, 7, 8, 9; July 12, 13, 14, 15; Aug. 22, 24, 25.
At St. Louis, May 10, 11, 12, 13; July 8, 9, 10, 11; Aug. 15, 16, 17.

BROOKLYN.
At Boston, May 1, 2, 3, 4; June 24, 25, 26, 27; Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2.
At New York, April 18, 19, 20; July 3, 4, 4, 5; Aug. 29, 30, 31; Sept. 9.
At Philadelphia, April 26, 27, 29, 30; June 28, 29, July 1, 2; Sept. 2, 2, 3.
At Pittsburgh, May 6, 7, 8, 9; July 12, 13, 15, 16; Aug. 19, 20, 21.
At Cincinnati, May 10, 11, 12, 13; July 7, 8, 9, 10; Aug. 15, 16, 17.
At Chicago, May 18, 19, 20, 21, 22; July 21, 22, 23, 24; Aug. 26, 27.
At St. Louis, May 14, 15, 16, 17; July 17, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 22, 24, 25.

NEW YORK.
At Boston, April 15, 16, 17; June 19, 20, 21, 22, 22; Sept. 2, 2, 3.
At Brooklyn, April 11, 12, 13; May 24, 25, 27, 28; July 6; Oct. 3, 4, 5.
At Philadelphia, April 22, 23, 24, 25; May 29, 30, 30; Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7.
At Pittsburgh, May 14, 15, 16, 17; July 17, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 22, 23, 24.
At Cincinnati, May 18, 19, 20, 21, 22; July 21, 22, 23, 24; Aug. 26, 27.
At Chicago, May 10, 11, 12, 13; July 8, 9, 10, 11; Aug. 15, 16, 17.
At St. Louis, May 6, 7, 8, 9; July 12, 13, 14, 15; Aug. 18, 19, 20.

PHILADELPHIA.
At Boston, April 11, 12, 13; July 3, 4, 4, 5, 6; Oct. 3, 4, 5.
At Brooklyn, April 15, 16, 17; June 19, 20, 21, 22; Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28.
At New York, May 1, 2, 3, 4; June 24, 25, 26, 27; Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2.
At Pittsburgh, May 10, 11, 13; July 8, 9, 10, 11; Aug. 14, 15, 16, 17.
At Cincinnati, May 6, 7, 8, 9; July 12, 13, 14, 15; Aug. 22, 24, 25.
At Chicago, May 14, 15, 16, 17; July 17, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 18, 19, 20.
At St. Louis, May 18, 19, 20, 21, 22; July 21, 22, 23, 24; Aug. 26, 27.

PITTSBURGH.
At Boston, June 5, 6, 7, 8; July 31, Aug. 1, 2, 3; Sept. 18, 19, 20.
At Brooklyn, June 10, 11, 12, 13; Aug. 9, 10, 12, 13; Sept. 14, 16, 17.
At New York, June 14, 15, 17, 18; Aug. 5, 6, 7, 8; Sept. 21, 23, 24.
At Philadelphia, June 1, 3, 4; July 26, 27, 29, 30; Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13.
At Cincinnati, April 14, 15, 16; April 28, 29; June 20, 21, 23; Sept. 1; Oct. 5, 6.
At Chicago, April 21, 22, 23; May 5, 26; June 28, 29, 30; Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1.
At St. Louis, April 11, 12, 13; June 24, 25, 26, 27; Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8.

CINCINNATI.
At Boston, June 14, 15, 17, 17, 18; Aug. 5, 6, 7, 8; Sept. 21, 23.
At Brooklyn, June 1, 3, 4; July 26, 27, 29, 30; Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13.
At New York, June 5, 6, 7, 8; July 31, Aug. 1, 2, 3; Sept. 18, 19, 20.
At Philadelphia, June 9, 10, 12, 13; Aug. 9, 10, 12, 13; Sept. 14, 16, 17.
At Pittsburgh, April 24, 25, 26, 27; June 22; July 4, 4, 6; Aug. 29, 30, 31.
At Chicago, April 18, 19, 20; May 27, 28, 29, 30, 30; Sept. 26, 27, 28.
At St. Louis, May 1, 2, 4, 5; May 23, 24, 25, 26; Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1.

CHICAGO.
At Boston, June 1, 3, 4; Aug. 9, 10, 12, 13; Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13.
At Brooklyn, June 5, 6, 7, 8; July 31, Aug. 1, 2, 3; Sept. 18, 19, 20.
At New York, June 10, 11, 12, 13; July 26, 27, 29, 30; Sept. 14, 16, 17.
At Philadelphia, June 14, 15, 17, 18; Aug. 5, 6, 7, 8; Sept. 21, 23, 24.
At Pittsburgh, May 1, 2, 3, 4; May 24, 25; July 1, 2; Sept. 2, 2, 3.
At Cincinnati, April 11, 12, 13; June 24, 25, 26, 27; Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8.
At St. Louis, April 14, 15, 16; June 20, 21, 23; July 4, 4, 5, 6, 7.

ST. LOUIS.
At Boston, June 10, 11, 12, 13; July 26, 27, 29, 30; Sept. 14, 16, 17.
At Brooklyn, June 14, 15, 17, 18; Aug. 5, 6, 7, 8; Sept. 21, 23, 24.
At New York, May 31, June 1, 3, 4; Aug. 9, 10, 12; Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13.
At Philadelphia, June 5, 6, 7, 8; July 31, Aug. 1, 2, 3; Sept. 18, 19, 20.
At Pittsburgh, April 18, 19, 20; May 28, 29, 30, 30; June 19; Sept. 26, 27, 28.
At Cincinnati, April 21, 22, 23; June 28, 29, 30, July 1; Sept. 2, 2, 3, 4.
At Chicago, April 25, 26, 27, 28; June 23; Aug. 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1; Oct. 5, 6.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

CHICAGO.
At St. Louis, April 18, 19, 20, 21; July 1, 2, 3; Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28.
At Detroit, April 27, 28, 29, 30; June 28, 29, 30; Oct. 2, 3, 5, 6.
At Cleveland, April 23, 24, 25, 26; May 28, 29, 30, 30; Aug. 12; 30, 31.
At Washington, May 7, 8, 9, 10; July 13, 15, 16; Aug. 13, 14, 15, 16.
At Philadelphia, May 11, 13, 14, 15; July 9, 10, 11, 12; Aug. 17, 19, 20.
At New York, May 21, 22, 23; July 22, 23, 24, 25; Aug. 21, 22, 23, 24.
At Boston, May 16, 17, 18, 20; July 17, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 26, 27, 28.

ST. LOUIS.
At Chicago, April 11, 12, 13, 14; June 18, 19, 20, 22; June 25, 26; Sept. 29.
At Detroit, May 2, 3, 4, 5; July 4, 4; Aug. 30, 31; Sept. 5, 7, 8.
At Cleveland, April 15, 16, 17; May 25, 26, 27; July 6, 7; Sept. 1, 2, 2.
At Washington, May 16, 17, 18, 20; July 17, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 26, 27, 28.
At Philadelphia, May 21, 22, 23; July 22, 23, 24, 25; Aug. 21, 22, 23, 24.
At New York, May 7, 8, 9, 10; July 12, 13, 15, 16; Aug. 17, 19, 20.
At Boston, May 11, 13, 14, 15; July 8, 9, 10, 11; Aug. 14, 15, 16.

DETROIT.
At Chicago, April 15, 16, 17; May 25, 26; July 5, 6, 7; Sept. 1, 2, 2.
At St. Louis, April 22, 23, 24, 25, 26; May 28, 29, 30, 30, 31; June 23.
At Cleveland, April, 11, 12, 13, 14; June 25, 26, 27; Sept. 26, 27, 28, 29.
At Washington, May 21, 22, 23; July 22, 23, 24, 25; Aug. 21, 22, 23, 24.
At Philadelphia, May 16, 17, 18, 20; July 17, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 26, 27, 28.
At New York, May 11, 13, 14, 15; July 9, 10, 11; Aug. 13, 14, 15, 16.
At Boston, May 7, 8, 9, 10; July 12, 13, 15, 16; Aug. 17, 19, 20.

CLEVELAND.
At Chicago, May 2, 3, 4, 5; June 23; July 4, 4; Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8.
At St. Louis, April 27, 28, 29, 30; June 28, 29, 30; Oct. 2, 3, 5, 6.
At Detroit, April 18, 19, 20, 21; June 18, 19, 20, 22; July 1, 2, 3.
At Washington, May 11, 13, 14, 15; July 9, 10, 11, 12; Aug. 17, 19, 20.
At Philadelphia, May 7, 8, 9, 10; July 8, 13, 15, 16; Aug. 14, 15, 16.
At New York, May 16, 17, 18, 20; July 17, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 26, 27, 28.
At Boston, May 21, 22, 23; July 22, 23, 24, 25; Aug. 21, 22, 23, 24.

WASHINGTON.
At Chicago, June 5, 6, 7, 8; Aug. 4, 5, 6, 7; Sept. 20, 21, 22.
At St. Louis, June 1, 2, 3, 4; Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11; Sept. 17, 18, 19.
At Detroit, June 9, 10, 11, 12; July 31, Aug. 1, 2, 3; Sept. 13, 14, 15.
At Cleveland, June 13, 14, 15, 16; July 27, 28, 29, 30; Sept. 10, 11, 12.
At Philadelphia, April 11, 12, 13; May 6; June 19, 20, 21, 22; Sept. 25, 26, 27.
At New York, April 15, 16, 17; May 24, 25, 27, 28; July 6; Oct. 3, 4, 5.
At Boston, April 22, 23, 24, 25; May 29, 30, 30; Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7.

PHILADELPHIA.
At Chicago, June 1, 2, 3, 4; Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11; Sept. 17, 18, 19.
At St. Louis, June 5, 6, 7, 8; Aug. 4, 5, 6, 7; Sept. 20, 21, 22.
At Detroit, June 13, 14, 15, 16; July 27, 28, 29, 30; Sept. 10, 11, 12.
At Cleveland, June 9, 10, 11, 12; July 31, Aug. 1, 2, 3; Sept. 13, 14, 15.
At Washington, April 18, 19, 20; June 18, 28, 29; July 1, 2; Sept. 2, 2, 3.
At New York, April 22, 23, 24, 25; May 29, 30, 30; Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7.
At Boston, April 26, 27, 29, 30; May 24, 25, 27, 28; Aug. 29, 30, 31.

NEW YORK.
At Chicago, June 9, 10, 11, 12; July 31, Aug. 1, 2, 3; Sept. 13, 14, 15.
At St. Louis, June 13, 14, 15, 16; July 27, 28, 29, 30; Sept. 10, 11, 12.
At Detroit, June 1, 2, 3, 4; Aug. 4, 5, 6, 7; Sept. 17, 18, 19.
At Cleveland, June 5, 6, 7, 8; Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11; Sept. 20, 21, 22.
At Washington, April 26, 27, 29, 30; July 3, 4, 4, 5; Aug. 29, 30, 31.
At Philadelphia, May 1, 2, 3, 4; June 24, 25, 26, 27; Sept. 28, 30, Oct. 1.
At Boston, April 18, 19, 19, 20; June 28, 29, July 1, 2; Sept. 24, 25, 26.

BOSTON.
At Chicago, June 13, 14, 15, 16; July 27, 28, 29, 30; Sept. 10, 11, 12.
At St. Louis, June 9, 10, 11, 12; July 31, Aug. 1, 2, 3; Sept. 13, 14, 15.
At Detroit, June 5, 6, 7, 8; Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11; Sept. 20, 21, 22.
At Cleveland, June 1, 2, 3, 4; Aug. 4, 5, 6, 7; Sept. 17, 18, 19.
At Washington, May 1, 2, 3, 4; June 24, 25, 26, 27; Sept. 28, 30. Oct. 1.
At Philadelphia, April 15, 16, 17; July 3, 4, 4, 5, 6; Oct. 3, 4, 5.
At New York, April 11, 12, 13; May 5; June 19, 20, 21, 22; Sept. 2, 2, 3.

HOCKEY TEAM OF BROTHERS

Canada Enjoys Distinction of Having Septet Composed of One Family.

Canada enjoys the distinction of having enough players in one family for a hockey team. The Morency family of Quebec has available a complete septet and one spare man, with, if necessary, a sturdy extra goal tender in the person of Morency pere.

Last year they lost the championship of Quebec to Laval university, 3 to 2. There are eight brothers in all, and they are by name Emile, St. George, Adjutor, Alphonse, Henri, Jules, Gaudiose and Ernest.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

PRESS PROFITBRINGERS PAY

ZBYSCO MAY MEET GOTCH

World's Champion Wrestler and Pole Likely to Clash In March.

After many months of wrangling it now looks as if Frank Gotch, the world's champion wrestler, will defend his title against Zbysco, the Pole. Promoters in New York, Buffalo and Kansas City have made several big offers for the go, and it is more than likely that the men will clash the latter part of March.

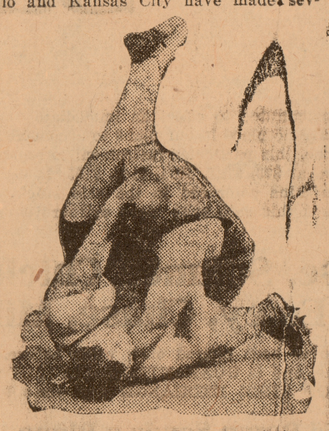


Photo by American Press Association.

ZBYSCO EXECUTING CROTCH AND HALF NELSON HOLD.

Zbysco has defeated every man he has met during the past two years, and he believes he has a splendid chance to win the honors from the champion.

NEW POSITIONS IN BASEBALL

Years Ago Pinch Pitchers and Assistant Managers Were Unheard Of.

Two positions have been created in baseball which a few years ago were unheard of. These are the assistant manager, for instance, and the pinch pitcher. Most of the clubs are carrying a twirler nowadays who has the happy faculty of stopping batting rallies.

Griffith has Hughes for this purpose. New York has Crandall, Boston has Hall, and the other day the Phillies secured Doc Scanlon from Brooklyn for this purpose. Ed Walsh, though a regular and, in fact, star of his team, has always filled this position in addition to pitching in his regular turn, but there are few pitchers who can do this.

That many teams would be benefited by having an assistant to the manager there is no doubt, provided the proper judgment was used in selecting him.

BELLEVILLE

Belleville, Feb. 20.—Wm. Sterling is still confined to his bed by illness.

David Harris a well known farmer living south of the village, died at his home Thursday morning. Funeral was held at his late residence Saturday at 11 o'clock in the morning, Rev. H. A. Magoon officiating.

Several members of Myrtle Lodge, No. 89, F. & A. M., attended the funeral of S. H. Joslin of Denton held Friday afternoon.

F. V. Wilson who went to Detroit to Harper Hospital Monday for examination and treatment will return home this week and be cared for by Dr. C. G. Zeidler of this place.

Wm. A. Atyeo who was confined to his bed with a severe cold for the past week is on the streets again.

A. E. Smith who has been on the sick list is able to be at his office.

A play, "My Old Sweetheart," will be given at the Auditorium, Tuesday evening by the Milan Dramatic Club.

The M. E church will give their annual banquet at the church parlors Friday evening at 6:30 o'clock. A fine program is being prepared and it is hoped they will add a goodly amount to the treasury with the proceeds.

Wm. Gundy of Detroit spent Sunday with his aunt, Mrs. F. Begole.

George Doyle of Detroit is very sick at his residence on Fort street, Detroit. Mr. Doyle is well known here, being a graduate from the high school some time ago and has many friends.

WIARD'S CROSSING

Wiard's Crossing, Feb. 21—Clarence DeVee spent two days in Milan last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lue Wright spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Rod Biddle.

Mrs. Wm. Youngs and Mrs. Fry called on Mrs. A. Biddle, Sunday.

Howard, Ruby and Mabel Youngs spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Briggs.

Frank Haight and George Culver of Milan were Ypsilanti callers Saturday.

Mrs. Henry Biddle of Dundee is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Rod Biddle.

Allen Youngs spent Sunday with Mr. VanWormer and family.

Louis Wright made a business trip to Ann Arbor, Thursday.

Charley Dennis and Rod Biddle spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Dave Jackson of Rawsonville.

Henry VanSchoick of Milan spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Youngs.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Draper of Milan spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Clarence DeVee.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR AT SMALL COST

A SIMPLE REMEDY BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR. CURES DANDRUFF. STOPS FALLING HAIR.

What a pity it is to see so many people with thin, wispy hair, faded or streaked with gray, and realize that most of these people might have soft, glossy, abundant hair of beautiful color and lustre if they would but use the proper treatment. There is no necessity for gray hair under sixty-five years of age, and there is no excuse for anyone, young or old, having thin, straggling hair, either full of dandruff of heavy and rank smelling with excessive oil.

You can bring back the natural color of your hair in a few days and loose hairs, and make your hair grow strong and beautiful by using Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy. For generations common garden sage has been used for restoring and preserving the color of the hair; and sulphur is recognized by Scalp Specialists as being excellent for treatment of hair and scalp troubles.

If you are troubled with dandruff or itching scalp, or if your hair is losing its color or coming out, get a fifty cent bottle of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur from your druggist, and notice the improvement in the appearance of your hair after a few days' treatment.

Special agent, Weinmann-Matthews Co., 118 Congress street.

My But It's Been A Blustry Day

Didn't expect any of you would come out at all but you fooled us as usual—notice it takes more than snow and blow to keep you away from the bargains offered here.

We're still selling plenty of GLOVES, MITTENS and UNDERWEAR—old winter aint gone yet, not much, Mandy.

Say, let us speak too about this elegant line of HOSIERY—might just as well ask double the price and it would be a bargain even then but we don't care about that long profit—just give us a small margin and big trade—that's all.

Try The

New York Racket Store

13 N. HURON ST. A. L. EVANS, Prop. HOME PHONE 74

Once For Luck

We're Out For SPRING

When the first Robin whistles its time to be thinking of Spring wearables, for no man can feel Springlike in heavy Winter clothes. Our prices are lower than many and higher than none, when quality is taken into consideration—they are always pleasing prices.

Won't you drop in for a few moments to post up on styles and sort of enjoy the new Spring outfitting.

HORNER & LAWRENCE

Men's Custom Tailors and Furnishers

130 Congress St.

If You Use A Press Profitbringer Results Follow

WORRY?

WHAT'S THE USE?

Deposit your money with the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Ypsilanti, Mich., and SLEEP WELL.

Conservatism in banking means security to you.

Fifty years of sound banking, no losses, always growing. You can find no better record.

Deposits over ONE MILLION ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Nissly's Store News

NEW CANDIES at 10c pound

A large shipment came yesterday of especially good CANDIES. Try a pound.

BON BONS

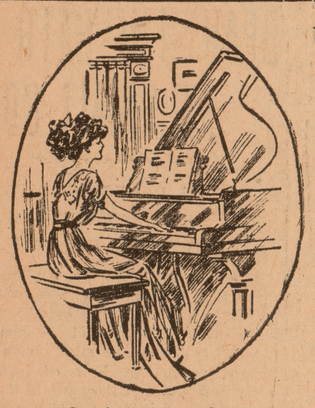
CREAMS

CHOCOLATES

All at 10c per pound.

Fred H. Nissly

"Where there's always something new"



Unparalded Values in Musical Goods Are Offered at Grinnell Bros.' Sensational

Inventory Sale

Our inventory sale was inaugurated to effect an immediate and complete clearance of stock in all lines. Half-way measures have no place in our plans to accomplish this—think of buying used Upright Pianos as low as $65—true, this particular instrument is small style, but it is a rare bargain at our price. Then there are others at $73, $124, $134, $142, $155, $162, $171, etc. These will give you some idea of the wonderful bargains embraced in the sale stock offered at our Detroit headquarters and Branches. And what makes this sale even more extraordinary is the standing of the Pianos offered:

Steinway, Vose, Sohmer, Chickering, Sterling Knabe, Estey, Chase, Miller, Etc.

Certain it is you have never been offered such value before. Each instrument has been thoroughly overhauled by our experts, and is GUARANTEED EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED. We give to every purchaser PRIVILEGE OF FREE EXCHANGE any time within a year.

As Little as $5 Down Sends a Piano to Your Home

Small Weekly or Monthly Payments on the Balance.

Write for Complete Bargain List

GRINNELL BROS. Ypsilanti Store 210 Congress St.

PLAYER PIANOS at reductions of $150, $200, $250, etc. Very easy payments. ORGANS as low as $8; terms $1 monthly. VIOLINS, GUITAR OUTFITS, CABINETS, MUSIC BOXES, ETC., at extraordinary reductions.

Society News

Calendar for Thursday, Feb. 22, 1912

George Washington Program, 1:15 p. m., high school hall.

Washington supper, Baptist church.

Lenten service, 11:30–12 m., St. Luke's church.

Modern Woodmen, Owen Camp, No. 1369, 7:30 p. m., Woodmen hall.

Still Another Club.

The newest club in Ypsilanti, by name "The Happy Go Lucky Club," held its initial meeting on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Geo. Thompson on Cross street. This club is burdened with no 'object' but is wholly social in character. A very pleasant afternoon was spent by the fifteen members in visiting, doing fancy work and listening to music. Delicious refreshments were served in potluck style. The next meeting will be held Feb. 27 with Mrs. Cummings on Ballard street. The club will meet the first and third Tuesdays of the month.

To Give Party at Armory.

A party will be given at the Armory Friday evening, Feb. 23. The music will be furnished by Fischer's orchestra.

Arbeiter to Give Marquerade.

Arbeiter Verein will give a masquerade at Arbeiter Hall, Thursday evening. Prizes will be given for the best costumes.

Seniors to Give Washington Party.

The seniors of the Normal College will give a Washington party at the gymnasium Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Austin and children returned Wednesday from a few days' visit with relatives at Jackson.

Wm. Geis of Detroit, formerly of this city is taking treatment at the University hospital at Ann Arbor.

Mrs. A. M. Renne and daughter are in Detroit today.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Witmire of Detroit were recent visitors here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Mills of Ann Arbor came over Tuesday to attend the funeral services of Mrs. Frank Van Tuyl.

Mrs. Leon McVay of Ionia is the guest of Mrs. M. N. Loomis of Emmit street.

Fred Green of Ionia is in the city to attend the funeral of Mrs. Wm. Osband.

Mrs. Duane Spalsbury left this afternoon for Marengo where on Thursday she will attend the funeral of Mrs. Mulvaney whose death occurred Tuesday. Mrs. Mulvaney is the mother of Miss Dixie Mulvaney, formerly of this city.

PROFESSOR WILL MARRY SISTER OF GREAT PAINTER

Ann Arbor, Feb. 21—Dr A.. O. Lee of the German section of the engineering department, announced his engagement to Miss Elizabeth Sargent at a dinner given at the Apostles Club. Miss Sargent, who is a sister of the great portrait painter, is at present in Berlin studying music. The wedding will occur in June.

DISTUR·BSAUDIENCE

If you have any curiosity about the number of people here who have bad coughs just notice the next time you are at church or in any public gathering. You will hear someone coughing almost all the time.

We have said before in this paper that there is an unusual amount of bronchial trouble now, and this is because so many people neglect it.

There is no excuse for letting a cough hang on for months and years. The proof of this fact is that a remedy which cures stubborn cases right along would cure at first if taken then as it should be.

Mrs. E. B. Millard of Middletown, N. Y., says: "Having used Vinol for chronic bronchitis which I have had for three or four years I can recommend it highly. It has given me very satisfactory results."

Take Vinol right away, and it will build you up, and stop your cough. It is doing this for thousands of others.

We pay back your money if you are not satisfied with Vinol.—Weinmann-Matthews Co., 118 Congress street.

New Discovery

Duane Spalsbury Secures the Agency for Begy's Mustarine in Ypsilanti.

People who know the value of the good old mustard plaster for pains in any part of the body, will be glad to know of the new discovery called Mustarine.

One 25 cent box of Begy's Mustarine will relieve more pain than forty dirty mustard plasters.

Just rub it on, that's all, you don't have to make a plaster; it's all so simple and so easy, that no one will again be bothered with the old disagreeable mustard plasters.

If you catch cold, have pains in the chest or back, just rub on Begy's Mustarine and the pain will vanish without abnormal heat and without blistering.

Drives away headache, toothache, earache in a few minutes, chases away the pains of bronchitis, pleurisy, incipient pneumonia and deep-seated coughs.

It's very clean and nice to use, and it always ready. Try a 25 cent box. Sold on money back plan by Duane Spalsbury. Mail orders filled by J. A. Begy Co., Rochester, N. Y.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE—Farm of 100 acres near Ypsilanti, all under cultivation productive soil, one of the best farms in Washtenaw Co. Enquire J. W. Hayes, 14 E. Cross St., phone 234-L. 221-228*

FOR SALE—Cheap. Six good houses. Small payment down and the balance same as rent. J. W. Hayes, 14 E. Cross St. Phone 234-L. 21-28*

Party at Armory, Friday, Feb. 23. Couples, 50c; Ladies, 10c. Music by Fisher. Phone 168-L. 219-222*

Awarded $1,905.50 Against M. U. R.

Jackson, Mich., Feb. 21.—After about four hours' deliberation a jury returned a judgment of $1,905.50 in favor of Fred W. Zebach who sued the Michigan United Railways company because of injuries sustained when a city car collided with a rig which he was driving last October. He sued for $10,000. The case will be appealed.

Stricken; Falls into Show Case.

Jackson, Mich., Feb. 21.—A man believed to be Gotlieb F. Seitz of Homer, Mich., was stricken with an epileptic fit in a saloon and now lies in the city hospital in an unconscious condition. He fell backwards into a show case when stricken, inflicting some minor injuries. His condition is serious.

Judge Favors Yuma Boy's Release.

Cadillac, Mich., Feb. 21.—Judge Lamb will recommend a parole for Floyd Bishop of Yuma, who helped rob an old chemical plant of a lot of brass. The young man has been a model prisoner for the minimum sentence and Judge Lambs believes in the intercession.

Beet Slicing Ends at Sebewaing.

Sebewaing, Mich., Feb. 21.—The local plant of the Michigan Sugar company finished slicing beets for the season, completing the biggest campaign since the erection of the factory. Nearly 70,000 tons of beets were sliced at the factory.

BANQUET OF PHI DELTA PI ONE OF BEST EVER HELD

The Phi Delta Pi Fraternity of the Normal College gave its twentieth annual banquet at the Masonic Temple last Saturday evening. This Fraternity, the oldest at the Normal College, held its first formal meeting on February 22, 1893. This event, which is regarded as marking the beginning of the organization, is celebrated each year on the Saturday nearest Washington's birthday. Consequently the date is not a purely arbitrary matter, but one that is fixed by the traditions of the Fraternity. It so happened that this year the banquet occurred five days before the anniversary of the founding of the Fraternity, but next year the law of the calendar will again permit the holding of the function on February 22. While the banquet has always been the central feature of the annual gathering, yet the function itself is much more than this. The reunion feature has constantly received additional emphasis, until today the event is looked forward to as a "home coming" for the alumni members,—as a time for the renewing of old friendships and for expressing anew the feelings of loyalty to the College and the work for which it stands.

This year's banquet was in many respects the most successful in the history of the Fraternity. In point of attendance, number of alumni members who returned, and arrangement of details, the gathering was in advance of any previously held. In expressions of loyalty to "Old Ypsi" and pledges of fraternal good will, the same spirit prevailed that has characterized all the annual meetings of the past twenty years.

At 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon the parlors of the Temple were thrown open and the guests began to arrive. These were received by Dr. and Mrs. C. O. Hoyt, who for fifteen years have given their time and thought for the advancement of the Fraternity. After an hour spent in greeting old friends and meeting new ones the company repaired to the dining hall for the formal banquet. Here the skill of those having the meeting in charge became apparent. The hall was tastily decorated with the Fraternity colors, while the white and green of the table decorations, as well as pennants neatly hung, spoke of the school which the company sought to honor. The carnation, the Fraternity flower was everywhere in evidence. Hanging baskets filled with ferns and carnations gave an added touch of beauty to the whole scene. Vases similarly filled adorned the tables. The favors were green pennants carrying the Fraternity emblem on a white field, thus combining the colors of both College and Fraternity.

As the company gathered in the dining hall Hart's orchestra struck up the air, "Mount Vernon Bells." Standing about the tables the members and guests joined in this song which is a feature of each annual gathering. The ladies of the Eastern Star were the caterers for the occasion and served a sumptuous five-course banquet. Music was rendered by the orchestra during the banquet and in the interval between courses college and Fraternity songs were sung with a vigor that made the oldest member feel he was a youth again. "Dutch" Riddering sang again his national hymn, "Penny" Wise recited his modernized "Spartacus," and others contributed according to their various talents.

At the conclusion of the banquet E. M. Conklin introduced Supt. F. E. Ellsworth, '97, of Alma, as toastmaster of the evening. Mr. Ellsworth proved himself in every way qualified for the task assigned him. He reviewed briefly the early history of the Fraternity and spoke of the ideals which it had ever maintained. His remarks were characterized by an earnestness that impressed all with the idea of the deeper purposes of the organization, while his pleasantries gave the touch of humor so essential to such an occasion. The toast of honor, "George Washington," was responded to by A. Strickler, '12, who paid high tribute to Washington as a man, soldier, statesman, and friend of education. D. M. Harrington, '11, spoke to the subject, "Our Guests," not only welcoming, but according high praise to the ladies present, the members of the College faculty, and President Jones. Norman Arthur, '10, in behalf of "Our Alumni," brought a greeting of friendship and a pledge of loyalty. This toast was followed by a new feature that promises to become an important part of all future annual gatherings, the singing of the new Fraternity song, "Phi Delta Pi." The song was composed by C. M. Elliott, '11, and set to music by W. Platt Wood, '09. On this occasion it was sung as a solo by Clarke Davis, '08, the members of the Fraternity joining in the chorus. H. M. Rosa of Mt. Pleasant spoke for the "Beta Chapter," bringing greetings and expressions of good will from the younger chapter at the Central State Normal School. The toastmaster next called on President Jones who expressed his interest in the work of the Fraternity and spoke of the help it had been to him in school affairs. The greeting accorded President Jones was expressive of the regard in which he has always been held by the members of the Fraternity. The last toast, "Traditions" was given by Dr. Hoyt, the patron of the Fraternity, who spoke of the traditions about which the Fraternity was organized, and urged a greater devotion to the College and to the principles of scholarship and of integrity.

Following the program of toasts the company returned to the parlors and the auditorium where a couple hours were spent in dancing and visiting, according to the tastes of those present. The grand march was led by Miss Mabel McIntosh, '11, of Allegan, and C. H. Runciman, '11, of Millington. Following the grand march pink carnations, the dance favors, were distributed by Miss Mae Barron of Oak Grove and E. M. Conklin. At 11:00 o'clock the party broke up, and the twentieth annual reunion and banquet passed into history.

There were one hundred ten present, including in addition to the active members of the Fraternity and their guests, ten members of the Beta chapter at Mt. Pleasant, and a score of alumni members. The guests of honor were President Jones, Prof. Burton, Prof. and Mrs. Roberts, Prof. and Mrs. Sherzer, Prof. and Mrs. Ford, and Prof. and Mrs. Gorton,—all of the College faculty. The alumni members present included F. E. Ellsworth, '97, of Alma; C. J. West, '08, of Ann Arbor; Ray I. Wise, '10, of Tekonsha; Phil D. Hall, '11, of Kalkaska; Norman Arthur, '10, of Detroit; Albert Riddering, '10, of Deerfield; C. H. Runciman, '11, of Millington; H. W. Rank, '11, of Fremont; E. J. Welsh, '11, of Vandalia; H. H. Chapman, '07, of Detroit; B. E. Smith, '08, of Tecumseh, and D. M. Harrington, '11, Le Roy Braisted, Platt Wood, '08, Allan Sherzer, D. L. Wilson, '05, H. B. McAllester, '10, and R. A. White, '08, all of Ann Arbor.

The out of town guests were Mrs. F. E. Ellsworth, '97, of Alma; Mrs. C. J. West, of Ann Arbor; Mrs. R. I. Wise, of Tekonsha; Miss Lou Amos, '11, of Hillsdale; Miss Mae Barron, of Oak Grove; Miss Dora Hubbell, of Jackson; Miss Zella Lane, '10, of Flint; Miss Mabel McIntosh, '11, of Allegan; Miss Jessie Nourse, '11, of Escanaba; Miss Etta Birch, of Ann Arbor; Miss Gertrude Ellis, of Detroit; and Miss Susanne Hooker, of Ann Arbor.

Many alumni in all parts of the country who could not be present sent fraternal greetings and expressions of regret. Among these were E. H. Ryder, '93, of East Lansing; Guy C. Smith, '06, of Durham, N. H.; H. C. Maybee, '97, of Mt. Pleasant; B. F. Pittenger, '06, of Austin, Texas; H. G. Lull, '98, of Berkeley, Calif.; F. L. Goodrich, '97, of Ann Arbor; Paul A. Cowgill, '93, of Spokane, Wash., and M. B. Travis, '05, of Niles.

CATARRH, ASTHMA, COLDS AND CATHARRHAL DEAFNESS QUICKLY GO.

Here are some symptoms of catarrh; if you have any of them get rid of them by breathing HYOMEI; It is guaranteed to banish catarrh.

Is your throat raw?
Do you sneeze often?
Is your breath foul?
Are your eyes watery?
Do you take cold easily?
Is your nose stopped up?
Do you have to spit often?
Do crusts form in your nose?
Are you worse in damy weather?
Do you blow your nose a great deal?
Are you losing your sense of smell?
Does your mouth taste bad mornings?
Do you have a dull feeling in your head?
Do you have a discharge from the nose?
Does mucus drop in back of throat?

Complete HYOMEI outfit, which includes inhaler, $1.00, extra bottles, if needed, 50 cents, at Duans Spalsbury's and druggists everywhere.

NO CAUSE TO DOUBT

A STATEMENT OF FACTS BACKED BY A STRONG GUARANTEE.

We guarantee immediate and positive relief to all sufferers from constipation. In every case where our remedy fails to do this we will return the money paid us for it. That's a frank statement of facts, and we want you to substantiate them at our risk.

Rexall Orderlies are eaten just like candy, are particularly prompt and agreeable in action, may be taken at any time, day or night; do not cause diarrhoea, nausea, griping, excessive looseness, or other undesirable effects. They have a very mild but positive action upon the organs with which they come in contact, apparently acting as a regulative tonic upon the relaxed muscular coat of the bowel, thus overcoming weakness, and aiding to restore the bowels to more vigorous and healthy activity.

Rexall Orderlies are unsurpassable and ideal for the use of children, old folks and delicate persons. We cannot too highly recommend them to all sufferers from any form of constipation and its attendant evils. That's why we back our faith in them with our promise of money back if they do not give entire satisfaction. Three sizes: 12 tablets, 10 cents; 36 tablets, 25 cents, and 80 tablets, 50 cents. Remember, you can obtain Rexall Remedies in Ypsilanti only at our store—The Rexall Store—Weinmann-Matthews Co., 118 Congress St.

Pork Prices

FOR ONE WEEK COMMENCING

Friday Feb. 16 1912

AT THE

HOME MEAT MARKET

Fresh Hams, trimmed.....12½c lb.
Shoulder Pork, whole or sliced, 10c lb.
Shoulder Pork, trimmed....12½c lb.
Pork Loins, Chops or Roast, 14c lb.
Pork Loins, fat on.....11c lb.
Fat Back Pork, fresh or salted, 10c lb.
All Pork Sausage, bulk....12½c lb.
All Pork Sausage in casings, 14c lb.
Side Pork, pickled or fresh, 12½c lb.
Nice Sugar Cured Hams, whole or half ..... 14c lb.
Breakfast Bacon, bone out slabs, 16c lb.
Our own make All Pork Lard, 12c lb.
Lard in 50-lb. cans.....11½c lb.
Head Cheese & Liver Sausage, 10c lb.

Please do not forget my high grade GOLD STAR BUTTERINE—the only rich butter flavor. 1 pound, 23c lb.; 2 pound rolls, 22c lb.; 10 pound orders at 21c lb.

SWIFT PREMIUM OLEOMARGARINE, 2 pound rolls, 23c pound.

OYSTERS, solid meats, 40c quart, 20c pint.

F. C. BANGHART

127 CONGRESS ST. PHONES 82

It's Ever So Cheering

We Sell
Lumber
Lath
Posts
Shingles
Sash Doors
Blinds
Wire Fence
Paint
Coal
and Wood
At Right Prices

On Cold Winter Nights With The Mercury Down To Ten, To Know That The Bins Are Full Of Coal And Won't Have To Be Filled Again

We Sell
Cement
Lime
Plaster
Glass
Roofing
Sewer Pipe
Drain Tile
Brick
At Right Prices

Let Us Fill Them With Our Good Coal

Webster Bros. & Sons

BOTH PHONES 129